Impact of lowering of customs on industries

4969. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH :
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) which are the industries that have suffered closure or cut in production due to lowering of customs on wide fronts and establishment of industries by foreign companies;

(b) whether the country is coming out of recessionary period; and

(c) what is the expected buoyancy in industrial sector in small, medium and big scale industries in the year 1994-95 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The lowering of custom duty on wide fronts is aimed at making imports cheaper and subject domestic producers to greater competition leading to upgradation of technology. It is conceivable that the process of tax reforms can cause temporary inconvenience to certain sections of the industry Attracting foreign investment is similarly aimed at supplementing domestic investment and the upgradation of technology.

(b) The overall industrial production has been showing a rising trend in 1993-94. Industrial production recorded a growth of 6.7% in December, 1993 compared to December, 1992. The overall rate of growth of the industrial production during the first nine months of the current year was 2.4%.

(c) On the basis of the targets fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 in respect of the small scale sector, the production in this sector is expected to grow by about 9% in 1994-95. However, no firm estimate has been made of the likely growth of production for the industrial sector as a whole for the year 1994-95.

Manufacture of items reserved for SSI units

4970. SHRI O. P. KOHLI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some companies are manufacturing items, which are exclusively reserved in the small scale sector, much in excess of their licensing capacity;

(b) if so, the details of such companies and the items they are manufacturing, giving their installed capacity and their production in respect of the last three years;

(c) whether any protest was made by the small scale industry in regard to the above and if so, what action was taken by Government thereon ?

(d) for how long have these manufacturers been violating their licensing conditions and what action was taken against them by Government; and

(e) whether these companies are still violating their licensing conditions and if so, the reasons for Government not being able to check the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मोमबत्ती उद्योग को मोम की आपूर्ति

4971. **श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1986 से मोमबत्ती उद्योग के लिये पंजीकरण बंद कर दिया गया है और इस उद्योग के लिए मोम और कच्चे-माल की आपूर्ति पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है,

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष उक्त उद्योग के लिये पंजीकरण फिर से खोल दिये जाने के बावजूद भी अब तक उन उद्यमियों को जिन्होंने 1991 में पंजीकरण कराया था, मोम की आपूर्ति नहीं की जा सकी है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार उन लघु उद्यमियों को

जिन्होंने मशीनों और सांचों में पूंजी का निवेश किया है, उनके हितों के संरक्षण को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिना किसी विलम्ब के मोम की आपूर्ति करने के लिये उचित कदम उठाएगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. अरूणाचलम) : (क) मोमबत्ती सहित जिन सभी एककों को कच्चे माल के रूप में पैराफीन मोम की आवश्यकता होती है उनकी स्थापना को, पैराफीन मोम की कमी के कारण बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जाता है ।

(ख) उदारीकृत नीति को देखते हुए 1991 के दौरान सभी मदों के पंजीकरण पर लगी पाबंदी को आमतौर से समाप्त कर दिया गया था । किन्तु पाबंदी हटाते समय यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया था कि इस प्रकार के एककों की स्थापना करने से पूर्व उद्यमी दुर्लभ कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखेंगे।

(ग) पैराफीन मोम की स्वदेशी उपलब्धता अब भी मांग से बहुत कम है । इसकी उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए पैराफीन मोम के आयात की अनुमति दे दी गई है और आयात शुल्क कम कर दिया गया है ।

Memorandum by PSUs on their role

4972. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector undertakings have jointly submitted any memorandum to Government recently, as reported in the Financial Express dated the 9th April, 1994 captioned "PSUs seek clarification of their role" regarding the role which they are expected to play;

(b) what are the areas in which Government would like to retain its interest and whether the PSUs would be provided equal opportunities to be competitive; with autonomy and freedom to act; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken so far on their demands, particularly regarding redesigning MOU system, professionalism of management and Financial restructuring measures etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c) The Public Sector Undertakings have not submitted any memorandum seeking clarification on the role of public enterprises. However, SCOPE has submitted to the Government a list of issues pertaining to the public sector for consideration during the proposed conference of chief executives of PSUs. The issues listed out cover a wide range of items like privatisation and dis-investment, memorandum of understanding, composition of board of directors, delegation of powers, revival of sick PSUs, setting up of a training institute, redeployment of surplus manpower, raising the retirement age, tenure of directors, pay scales and wage policy coordination and continuation of purchase preference. The New Industrial Policy has enunciated that the focus of the public sector should be on areas which are strategic and hi-tech or essential infrastructure with a view to making such enterprises more growth oriented and technically dynamic.

पूर्वी राज्यों में पूंजी-निवेश

4973. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :**
श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूंजी निवेश और विकास के मामलों में पूर्वी राज्यों की जान-बूझकर उपेक्षा की जा रही है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ राज्यों को पूंजी निवेश तथा विकास के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है, जबकि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूर्वी राज्यों में कच्चे-माल और खनिजों के पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद इनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है,

(ग) क्या पूर्वी राज्यों की किसी सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से एक कानून बनाकर केवल उन्हीं राज्यों में उद्योग स्थापित करने की